THE TARIFF TROUBLE.

Bill in Committee.

Some More Amendments to be Considered in the Senate.

The House Hammering Away on Cotton Ties, Nails, and Fish Plates,

Cancuses of Members of Both Houses on Saturday.

THE SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, held a brief executive session.

When the doors were reopened, Mr. Ingalls presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Plumb, re-elected a senator from Kansas, which were read and filed.

Mr. Plumb presented a memorial of the legislature of Kansas asking for legislation to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. In presenting it, Mr. Plumb said the necessity for action on the subject was urgent, not merely to save the owners of cattle from loss, but also to preserve our supremncy as a food producing nation.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to provide for an additional associate justice of the su-

preme court of Dakota. Mr. Call introduced a bill authorizing the

President to impose retaliatory charges at the United States consulates in the Spanish dominions and for other purposes. The bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and Mr. Call asked the committee to give it early attention, as it related to a grieving of the committee of the committee to give it early attention, as it related to a grieving of the committee of ance of great magnitude suffered by the peo-ple of Florida. THE PENSION BILL.

At the close of the morning business Mr. Logan called up the pension appropriation bill, which was passed, with an additional section designed, Mr. Logan said, to prevent the pledging of pension certificates in any THE TARIFF BILL

was then taken up and the following changes

was then taken up and the following changes were made:

The tax on snull, smoking, and manufactured tobacco was reduced to 8 cents per pound, the vote standing 39 to 24 in its favor. The tax on eights was made \$3 per thousand instead of \$4. Mr. Morrill, by instruction of the flusture committee, of fered an additional section to the bill providing that all imported goods and merchandiae in the public stores or bonded warehouses when this act goes into effect (except as otherwise provided in the act) shall be subjected to no other duty upon entry for consumption than they would be subject to if imported after that day, and that all goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses when the act goes into effect and upon which the duties shall have been paid shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the duty paid and the duty they would be subjected to if imported, under the provisions of this law; also, that the act shall take effect in respect of all strickes mentioned in the surar schedele on the first of April, 18-53. Adopted. The section permitting the importation duty free of lumber, timber, hemp, manifia, and other materials which may be necessary for the construction of vessels for foreign account and ownership. The amendment to repeal the act relating to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1, 1879, and to amend the Revised Statutes by providing that no mash-wart or mash, fit for distillation or for the production of spirits, or alcohol shall be made or fermented in any place other than a distillery duly authorized according to law, was agreed to—ayes 33, noes 23. Mr. Allison again offered the amendment proposed by him on Friday providing for the refund of the duty paid upon imported the amendment proposed by him on Friday providing for the refund of the duty paid upon imported the amendment proposed by him on Friday providing for the refund of the duty paid upon imported to.

THE BILL REPORTED TO THE SENATE. Mr. Logan proposed an amendment, the effect of which he said would be to make all

This question of the duty on salt having been reserved by agreement for consideration in the senate, a discussion arose about the parliamentary effect of this agreement upon these amendments, and to simplify the matter Mr. Edmunds moved that the bill be reported from the committee of the whole to the senate. The motion was agreed to and

the bill was reported.

The bill being in the senate, Mr. Platt moved to amend the provision repealing the tax on bank capital and deposits, so as to repeal also the tax prop elevatation. upon circulation.

Mr. Platt made a brief argument in support of his amendment.

s amendment. Mesers, Morrill, Sherman, and Beck opposed it, and it was rejected.

The secretary proceeded to read the amendments The secretary proceeded to read the amendments adopted in committee of the whole.

Mr. logalis moved to disagree to the amendment adopted on motion of Mr. Miller, of New York, repeating the set of 1859 relating to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1. 1879. The effect of the amendment if retained in the bill would be, Mr. Ingalls said, to destroy the business of making white wine vinegar and to compait the people of the west to buy the coslice cider vinegar made in New England and New York.

The question was debated until 6 o'clock, when, without acting upon it, the senate adjourned until Monday.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. When the bill was still in committee of the whole Mr. Vance gave notice of several amendments providing that the method and machinery for the collection of internal revenue and for the appointment of storekeepers and guagers shall not apply to distilleries registered at a capacity of 30 guillons or less per day, and that such distilleries shall be licensed under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, the fee for a license to distill fruit or to distill registers that grain or other material in stills not exceeding 6 gallous per day to be \$25; above 6 and not above 10 gallous per day, \$50; above 10 and not above 20 gallons, \$75, and above 20 and not above 30 gallons, \$100. The amend-ment also provides that the tax on all distilled spirits shall be 50 cents a gailon in ad-dition to the license tax. The other amend-ments relate to the tax on tobacco and the compensation of collectors of internal reve-

Mr. Beck offered an amendment providing in affirmative language that no duties shall be levied upon charges, packages, commissions, &c., but withheld it at the suggestion of Mr. Morrill until the committee on finance could have an opportunity to consider it in connection with the other provisions on the

The amendments are to be offered in the

Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment, to be offered in the squate to the free list, provid-ing for the free admission of argentiferous ores, the silver in which is more valuable that all the other substances in combination with

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nomina-

The President sent the following nomina-tions to the senate Saturday:

First Lieut, Charles A. Booth, first infantry, to be captain and satisfant quartermaster.

Postmasters—John O'Rhiney, at Steelton, Pa.;
William Hall, at Dixon, Colo.; James M. Billings, at Satist Chara, Cal.; George M. Lönder, Salut Helena, Cal.; Robert Daviz, Yuba city, Cal.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Randall introduced a joint resolution to provide for the admission free of duty of articles intended for a special exhibition of machinery, tools, implements, &c., for the generation and application of electricity, to be held at Philadelphia by the Franklin in-

Several private bills, coming over as unfinished business, were passed.

On motion of Mr. Talbett the senate bill

was passed appropriating \$10,000 for the erec tion of a monument to Baron De Kalb at An-Mr. Page, chairman of the committee on

commerce, reported back a resolution request-ing the secretary of war to examine into and report upon the Dubois system for improv-ing the mylgation of the Allegheny river.

Mr. Bragg asked leave to print in the Con-gressional Record his views on the Fitz-John Perter bill.

Mr. Miller objected.

Mr. Lynch asked consent to put on its passage a bill placing the heirs of colored soldiers on the same footing as to bounty as the heirs on the same locating of white soldiers.

Mr. Sparks objected.

The house then, at 11:55, went in com-

mittee of the whole, (Mr. Barrows of Michigan, in the chair) on

THE TABIFF BILL, and the following changes were made or sug-

The Senate Completes the Consideration of its The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Mackey fixing the duty on cotton ties at 15 per cent. ad valorem. After some debute Mr. King, of Louistana, offered an amendment, fixing

per cent. ad valorem. After some debate Mr. King, of Louistana, offered an amendment, fixing the rate at 25 per cent. ad valorem. This motion was voted down 55 to 89 and Mr. Mackey's by 97 to 197. Meesrs. Bisbee, Candler, Moore, Anders in, Lynch, Mackey, Hall, and Dezendorf voted with the democrats, and Messrs. Mosgrove and Wise, of Pennsylvania, with the republicans. The announcement was received with appearse on the republican side.

Propositions to fix the rate at 36, 37, 38, 40, and 30 per cent. ad valorem, offered respectively by Mears. Money, King, Wheeler, Culberson, and Cox, of North Carollina, were voted down. Mr. Anderson offered a proviso that the duty shall not exceed 69 per cent. ad valorem. Lost-66 to 88. A motion to fix the rate at 34 of a cent per pound was lost-47 to 83. Several other amendments were voted down and the item in the bill remains auchanged at 14-10 cents per pound. A duty of 14 cents per pound was imposed upon castiron vessels, plates, stove-plates and frons, sad frons, isliors from and hatters from 8. A motion to reduce the duty on cut fulls and spikes from 114 to 11 cent per pound was lost-71 to 81—after a long debate.

The duty on railway fish plates was reduced from 114 to 114 cents per pound, and that on anchors or parts thereof, mill fron and mill cranks of wrought from, wrought from and forgings of irone, was fixed at 2 cents per pound. A motion to make the duty on bone shoe palls, hebuills, and wire nails, 3 instead of 4 cents per pound, and one to make it 28 per cent. ad valorem, were lost.

Mr. Morse offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to whether or not it would.

adopted, calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to whether or not it would be for the interest of the government to sell the naval and marine hospital and grounds at Chelsea, Mass.
The house then, at 4:15, adjourned, and the

democrats immediately went into caucus,

CAUCUSES.

THE REPUBLICANS.

A conference of the republican caucus committee of the senate was held Saturday to de-termine which of the various measures now pending in the senate shall be regarded as the most important to press to a vote when the tariff measure shall have been disposed of. Senators Edmunds, Allison, Sherman, Hill, Miller, of California, Harrison, and Aldrich were present and devoted three-quarters of an hour to discussing the general subject. But it was virtually decided that the shipping bill seems to present greater claims for precedence than any other measure aside from the appropriations, and the general understanding was reached that this bill should be first called up after the tariff bill and the pending appropriation bills shall have been disposed of.

THE DEMOCRATS. The democrats of the house met in caucus The democrats of the house met in caucus in the hall of the house immediately after adjournment on Saturday. The caucus was called for the purpose of determining what action to take in regard to the Kasson rule, which provides that by a majority vote the house may, until the fourth of March, suspend the rules and take from the calendar of the committee of the whole or from the speaker's table any tariff internal revenue, or appropriate the committee of the whole or from the speaker's table any tariff, internal revenue, or appro-priation bill, instead of requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend, but after an informal discussion, lasting about twenty minutes, it was de-cided to await the action of the committee on rules, which has not yet reported. The informal discussion developed the fact that while the sentiment of opposition to the Kasson rule is general among the democrats, who will all vote against it, they cannot be controlled by cancus to the extent of refraining from voting to prevent a quorum. Another caucus will be held after the report of the committee on rules has been presented.

Burchard on Coin.

Mr. Burchard, director of the mint, again appeared by request before the house committee on coinage, weights, and measures yesterday to reply to questions relating to coin terday to reply to questions relating to coin and certificates. In reply to Mr. Belford he stated that the amount of silver dollars in the treasury is \$97,530,069; total certificates, \$72,745,470; amount of certificates in the treas-ury, \$4,306,650; certificates outstanding, \$68, 438,820; silver at the disposition of the govern-ment in excess of total certificates, \$24,785,499. In reply to the question as to whether the public credit act of 1809 brought the bonds to boar Mr. Burchard stated that he did not par, Mr. Burchard stated that he did not think it was due to that alone; that the prompt annual payments of the interest and of the amount required annually for the sink-ing fund would eventually have brought them to par, but the passage of the public credit act hastened the result. The question was then asked if it was not the general opinion of the people that the bonds were payable in legal teu-ders. In reply to this, Mr. Burchard stated that he thought the people were divided in their understanding of the matter; perhaps a majority so understood. Mr. Fisher asked if the holders of the bonds did not expect when the bonds were issued that they were to be paid in gold, to which Mr. Burchard replied that undoubtedly they did expect to be paid in gold or its equivalent, although he admitted, in answer to a question of Mr. Belford's that the laws authorizing the issue of the bonds made them payable in coin, which included silver as well as gold.

Retaliatory Charges. Mr. Call's bill to authorize the President to impose retaliatory charges at United States consulates, introduced in the senate Saturday, provides that when it shall satisfactorily appear that consular officers of any foreign gov ernment in the United States exact, under the authority of their governments, fees for the verification of ships manifests, bills of lading, or invoices of goods exported, or for any other consular act or service necessary to the conduct of trade between the United States and foreign countries in excess of those charged by consuls of the United States, and when it shall further appear that representations of the oucrousness of such excessive charges have been made to the government authorizing it, without effect, the President is authorized to prescribe charges on any article or articles of merchandise coming from such foreign country or its colonies as shall be equivalent to the excessive fees exacted by its consuls in this country. Mr. Call says that as an incidence of the extortions which the bill is intended to remedy, the Spanish consul at Key West, has, during the last two or three years, been exacting a fee of about 50 cents per head upon cattle shipped to Cuba, which charges, in the aggregate, have amounted to an oppressive burden upon American shippers and dealers. He thinks the vigorous enforcement of retaliatory measures will in a short time put an end to

The Naval Bill.

The senate committee on naval affairs has authorized an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for the completion of the United States wooden steamer Mohican now at the Mare Island navy yard. The committee took up the thirteen amendments proposed in the senate and referred to the committee on appropriations, none of which, however, were adopted by the committee, and decided to urge the adoption of three of them, namely, that of Mr. Jones, of Fiorida, appropriating \$200,600 to build one gunboat of an experimental type, not to draw more than twelve feet of water, and have a speed of ifteen miles per hour; that offered by Mr. Vance exempting from the operation of the act of Aug. now at the Mare Island navy yard. The comexempling from the operation of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, the naval cadets who had completed their four years' course at the naval academy provious to its passage, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Rollins looking to a reduc-tion of the personnel of the navy.

Manning-Chalmers. Mr. Van H. Manning will serve notice at once upon Gen. James R. Chalmers, who is now in the city, of his purpose to take the depositions of Secretary William E. Chaudler, Representative Jay A. Hubbell, D. B. Hender-son, and the clerks of the Republican con-gressional committee on the fifth of March next. These gentlemen will be swarn to state what they know of the late election in the second Mississippi district, their statements to be used as testimony in the Manning-Chalmers contest for a seat in the forty-eighth

congress. Wir understand that sealskin coats are going out of style, and in consequence colds are increasing among the fair sex. How fortunate there is such a remedy as Dr. Bull's

PULPIT PRECEPTS

Taught by Various Washington Clergymen Yesterday.

The Care of the Orphan--A Charity Sermon by Father Murphy.

Inspiration of the Scriptures Defended by Rev. Dr. Greens.

Confirmation and Sermon by Archbishop Gibbons at St. Stephen's.

For The Republican. VESPERS AT "ALL SOULS"?" BY SAMUEL ADAMS WIGGIN.

He said there was no night of gloom and pain, He said God's love was life, and joy, and peace, There was no future full of care and wise, That at the last there was a glad release.

A sweet release from sorrow, want, and shame, A blessed love encircled—love brought rest For all early's wayworn travelers there— A folding to a yearning father's breast.

A meeting of the father and his own; A prodigal, perhaps, but still a precious child; A nurple rote in lieu of filliby rags. A jeweled ring for hands all undefied.

A feast of joy, and light, and happy song; A table burdened with the heavenly food, Adorned with spotless fragrant asphodels, And Juley fruit from off the tree of good.

And so my downcast heart was comforted;
My spirit drooping 'neath a weight of eare
Revived as with the dewy breath of heaven,
My soul on pinions cleft the perfumed air.

The organ breathed a glad harmonious strain,
While sweet samples volume research While sweet seraphic voices sang.
Up thro' the vaulted roof to His white throne
The "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" rang. So in my heart I still say "God is Love," And so because He lives forever, evermore. All souls shall live thro; ages yes to come— All souls at last may find the heavenly home.

THE CARE OF THE ORPHAN.

ELOQUENT CHARITY SERMON BY PATHER MURPHY AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, At St. Patrick's church, on G street, below Tenth street, Rev. Father Murphy, S. J., of St. Aloysius' church, yesterday morning preached a charity sermon in the interest of the boys of St. Joseph asylum. The church was filled in spite of a driving storm of rain. Father Murphy read as the gospel of the day the first ten verses of the fifth chapter of II Corinthians, and as the gospel, Matthew, iv, 1, 11. For his text he chose Psalm xli., 1, "Blessed is the man that understandeth concerning the needy and the poor, God will deliver him in the evil day." The preacher then said: These words of the Holy Spirit impress us with the ideathat the understanding concerning the needy and the poor is in itself attended with a blessing. This is probably because such an understanding is difficult and uncommon and the one who overcomes the difficult is recovered the control of the probability is recovered.

difficulty is prepared thereby for the per-formance of his duty of charity and very generally does perform his duty.

In the heathen world there was no such understanding. Even "the peeriess Aristotie" and "the divine Plato" gave no clear teaching on the duty of charity. In the culture of on the duty of charity. In the culture of Greece and Rome the poor and the unfor-tunate were objects to be gotten rid of. They were in a hurry to remove them out of their sight. Their care was a subject not considered important enough to demand thoughtful attention. Only in the teaching of the divine Saviour of men is the care of the needy and poor clearly commanded as a sacred obliga-

It is desirable that the rich and powerful should understand their duty to the needy and the poor; and the one branch of that sub-ject, "the care of the orphan," will command our attention this morning.

our attention this morning.

The infant of the human race is more helpless than the young of any part of the whole animal kingdom. Constant, careful attention is essential for years to preserve the life at all, and when children are deprived of parents they are utterly helpless. Natura wisdom ought to lead the rulers of states to pro-vide for all thus, left, without parental care The future possibilities of support to be received by the state ought to be a sufficient reason. But not only did all heather nations including even the refined Greeks and Romans fail to understand this, chosen people of God, the Hebrew nation, failed to clearly comprehend the duty. Only when the majesty of Jesus Christ dawned upon the world, and brought to the poor the glad news of salvation did the duty clearly

To the church the first persecution strik-To the church the first persecution striking at the children appeals strongly in behalf of childhood. When the child Jesus was born the sword was drawn against the little ones, and by the decree of Herod there were slain all that were at Bethlehem. "The voice of Rachel was heard weeping for her children." And, as when the Christ child was born the devil instigated the wicked Herod to destroy Him, so to-day the devil directs efforts to destroy the children. There are many efforts to destroy their souls by the vitiating of their minds. Against this danger vitiating of their minds. Against this danger

it is a sacred duty to guard.

There is another scene in the Saviour's life, in the period of His active ministry, which is dear to the heart. On that day on which He performed so many miracles among the mul-titudes of people who thronged about Him, a titudes of people who thronged about Him, a company of mothers approached Him, bearing in their arms their children, that the Divine One might place His hands upon them and bless them. Not even did His disciples understand the love in the heart of Jesus, for they united with the multitude in warning the mothers back, saying "trouble not the Master." But the blessed divine record tells us that He was much displeased at this indifference and coldness of His discipleased.

at this indifference and coldness of His disci-ples to the children, and calling them to Him he put His hands upon them and blessed them, and uttering these memorable words, "Suffer the little children, and forbid them not, to come into He, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." And that other saying of equal import, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child he shall in no

ise enter therein,"
It is the prime duty of the purent to train the infant mind, and not only in human knowledge, but in that other higher knowl-edge of the Kingdom of Heaven of which the Saviour tells us they form a part. No higher duty can rest upon the church than of guarding their tender ones from the invasion of the evid one.

of the evil one. When children are deprived of their parents, it is well said they fall upon "the cold charity of the world." If we look closely at charity of the world." If we look closely at the calculations of statesmen of the very smallest pittance upon which it is possible to support a child, of the meagerness of the aid extended, and the little warmth of heart with which the support is often given, the charity seems cold indeed.

A trade taught in an industrial school is very well as far as it goes; it is well, it is excellent, to train the children to self support as to physical and temporal maintenance. But is that all? Is it not a high duty to provide (while training their bodies) for the cul-

vide (while training their bodies) for the cul-ture of their immortal souls? They are babes in the Kingdom of Heaven as well as in their physical proportion, and while the body grows to its full stature shall the soul have no care? The holy word tells us that "when thy The holy word tells us that "when thy father and mother forsake thee then the Lord shall take thee up." In the world the church is doing the Heavenly Father's work in taking care of the lonely waifs who have lost their earthly stay and support. In this emergency a noble band of consecrated women, who have the love of the Lord's work and of His kingdom in their hearts, take up the work which has come to them in the order of Providence. They give them in the order of Providence. They give their lives to their care, taking the part of

mothers.

Any mother who has watched the growth of her little one, at the same time carefully noting the development of its body and mind and heart, who has listened with delighted soul to its sweet prattle and left the playful, tender touch of its soft hand and velvet lips mothers. tender touch of its soft hand and velvat lips upon her cheeks, will understand a mother's solicitude for her chied. You pray to God to give you wisdom to properly train this child for Him and look forward with hope for the life to develop the great opportunities for your precious one. All at once same providence

carries you away. The child is left alone. At such a time what would you wish for your child? You ask for some loving heart to be a mother to your little one and supply your place in his care. It is precisely this duty which these devoted sisters take upon their hearts and to which they devote their lives. And now these sisters, (which bring into our presence a portion of their charge) ask you to aid them in the performance of helf duty. They have devoted to it their lives for the dear Lord's sake. They ask your aid and indifference on your part would show you did not understand your duty. A hearty sympathy for it will indicate that you do comprehend its importance and are willing to perform it. And in aiding them you exchange earthly good for heavenly treasure. You lay up in store against the time to come, where no thief entereth nor moth corrupteth. Some complain of the frequent appeals for

Some complain of the frequent appeals for aid. They are like the traveler over hills and mountains, fatigued with his ascent and wishmountains, fatigued with his ascent and wishing the mountains plains, forgetting that the hills and mountains fulfill an office which cannot be executed by any other agency in gathering the clouds and distilling them in gentle rain upon the plains. Mountain and plain are essential to each other; and these charities touch our hearts and teach us that what we do for God are the most important acts of our lives. The little gifts of the many united like the drops of water in the rivulet and the rivulets in the rivers bear forward the great enterprises of God in the world. And to every one havof God in the world. And to every one hav-ing a share in the work there comes a bless-ing in the words of the text: "Blessed is the man that understandeth conceiving the needy and the poor, God will deliver him in

INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

ELOQUENT SERMON BY REV. DR. GREENE AT THE CALVARY HAPTIST CHURCH. At the Calvary Baptist church yesterday morning Rev. Dr. Greene preached to a large congregation from H Tim., iii, 16; "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correctien, for instruction in righteousness." Said the preacher: To none of us can the inspirathe preacher: To none of us can the inspira-tion of the scriptures be a question devoid of interest. The world's continual assault, fierce, and bitter, upon a book reverenced and loved by a large number as the word of God, render its claims a living question. To those unfa-miliar with the past it may seem that in these late times startling faults have been discovered in the Bible; that against it the people are being aroused. Amid the questionings, the ridicule, the denials of skepticism and infidelity of to-day, some, possibly, have stood for a time appalled. some, possibly have stood for a time appalled. But when one sits down with the history of the Christian church before him the fact is revealed that our modern foes are but the echo of fallen ones. Their fallen leaders and weapons are thickly scattered along the way by which God has led his conquering and increasing host. With the Bible the Christian church stands or falls. How vital, then, the question, whether it is or is not what it claims to be? Is it of God or man? If it is divine then its message is one of supreme importance. If human then it is simply a book among

If human then it is simply a book among books. I have no sympathy with those who think it a good book, but too much dwelt upon, who think sections of it are commendable, or that its worth is mostly historical; nor with another class who would have us believe it was written by self-deceived good men; or yet with others who believe it inspired as every book is inspired. It must be the best book in the world, the revelation of God, or every book is inspired. It must be the best book in the world, the revelation of God, or it is the worst. On one or the other of these widely separated positions the Bible must rest. It claims to be the revelation of God and the announcement of hope to lost man, It cannot be a good book if this is untrue, Let us briefly consider what is the idea of in-spiration as here claimed. The statement of the church would be briefly this in substance: "The scriptures are a record of revelation, but The scriptures are a record of revelation, but

"The scriptures are a record of revelation, but a record which interprets and enforces that revelation. They not only give supernatural facts and symbols, but they unfold their worth and meaning, as their worth and meaning can be apprehended in the understanding or felt in the spiritual affections. The old iestmaent gives the experiences of men as they stood in close, conscious fellowship with Jehovah; the new testament, the experiences of those who came into intimate relation with Christ himself. Both give the same thought in its growing development. It is this charin its growing development. It is this character which is covered and expressed by the term inspiration. It is not more the accurate and full statement of the truth than the full original and divinely wrought experiences which make up the claim that these writings are the words of God. One cannot strictly define insepiration since the supernatural is always above the range of science or philosophy. But this we are taught, that there was a divine importation and a human reception. Thus the authorship of the scriptures was a double one. The energizing spirit secures sinfallibility, and the soul, working according to its laws, translates the divine thought into intelligible language to us. How this is done we do not know, more than

we know the mysterious union of the human and the divine in Christ," Dr. Greene then took up the proof, advancing it under the heads of the positive evidence of inspiration, and of the positive evidence of inspiration, presenting in the strongest light the most vigorous arguments

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS

ADMINISTERS THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION AND PREACHES AN ELOQUENT SERMON AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

The large basement room of St. Stephen's Catholic church was very densely packed yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, the occasion eing the confirmation of children and adults The exercises were impressive and beautiful. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. Fathers McNally

and Tarro. One hundred children and twelve adults were confirmed.

At 11 o'clock in the morning Archbishop Gibbons preached the confirmation sermen to a very large audience, taking his text from the sixth chapter of Corinthians. He dwelt at length upon a too common habit of Christians, that of giving their attention to the small and trivial things of the world, instead of devoting trivial things of the world, instead of devoting most of their time and thoughts to higher and holier things, to those greater blessings which an all wise Creator had scattered around and about them. He illustrated by a startling incident in his own experience, the confession of a dying unbeliever, the vainness and shallowness of infidelity. Men must accept Jesus as he is, and without questioning. No government and no people can prosper unless they fully believe in the existence of a supreme's being. He closed by exhorting the people to search for the light, and when they have found it to have a care that they see the truth and with grace follow it.

The choir rendered "Aspergos Me," Mozart's mass No. 1, and "Jesu Dei Vivi," in its usually acceptable manner.

mass No. 1 and "Jesu Del Vivi," in its usually acceptable manner.

Next Sunday confirmation ceremonics will be held at St. Mary's church, and on Passion Sunday, the twenty-fifth justant, at St.

The Indian Commission.

The board of Indian commissioners have made a report, in which they note the progress made by the Indians in agriculture and pastoral pursuits, and give in detail the results of examining 702 claims for annuity goods and supplies purchased under a contract and in open market which, with costs of transportation and other services, amount to \$577, Sil: also, 166 cash accounts of agents and in-spectors for disbursements at the agencies amounting to \$1,947,516, all but four of which The Oldest Ex-Congressman.

The death of Hon. Richard Keese, of Keeseville, N. Y., the oldest ex-congressman in the United States, is aunounced. Mr. Keess was in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1814, nd was elected to the twentieth congress, erving through the sessions of 1827-29. The listrict from which he was elected comprised

at that time a large portion of northern New York. The greater part of his long life was spent in the flourishing village of Keeseville.

The Commonwealth Distribution Com-

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THE REPUBLICAN intends to demonstrate that it s the very best advertising medium in the District, and carnestly requests a liberal patronage of its branch offices.

BRANCH OFFICES,

The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter; W. S. Roose's News Stands at the Arling-ton Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropoli-

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